MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Military Situation--Voice of Lebanon radio reported renewed Syrian shelling of Zahlah and some surrounding villages. Christian positions in Beirut also came under sporadic Syrian and Palestinian fire, the radio said. According to Beirut radio, a car bomb explosion in 'Aylah killed 2 and injured 16.

Political Developments--An unattributed Damascus radio commentary strongly criticized recent French statements and proposals on Lebanon as "blatant interference" in Arab affairs. Under U.S. influence, France has abandoned the late President Charles de Gaulle's "humanitarian line," the commentary said, and is moving toward the "imperialist side." Warning France that the age of colonialism is gone forever, the radio said the French "uproar" to internationalize the Lebanese situation is an attempt to entrench the Zionist enclave in southern Lebanon. The radio denounced France's support for the Phalangists, who are, it said, agents of Israel and the United States. The leader of the Shi'ite Amal group, Nabih Barri, described any French proposals to internationalize the Lebanese crisis as "futile and almost impossible" in an interview with the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio.

Arab newspapers also reacted critically to the possibility of French-U.S. intervention in Lebanon. In Amman, an AD-DUSTUR editorial criticized the French and Americans for making plans for Lebanon without consulting the Arabs and called for the Arab League to take control of the Lebanese crisis. According to GNA, Bahrain's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ denounced the return to the Middle East of neocolonialist and colonialist forces that purport to protect Eastern Christians but in fact aim at supporting a Phalangist sectarian state. An editorial in the Kuwaiti ARAB TIMES called for an Arab initiative to restore peace in Lebanon by strengthening the Lebanese Government forces and eliminating the "Nazi" Phalangist militias. AFP reported that France might have reconsidered its earlier proposals for Western intervention in Lebanon. Noting a statement by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet that stressed the role of the legitimate Lebanese authorities, AFP said observers in Paris believe France now favors installing the Lebanese Army between the warring factions rather than strengthening UN forces.

Palestine National Council

According to Damascus radio, a PLO Executive Committee Political report, read at the Palestine National Council Session in Damascus by PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi, accused imperialists of fabricating wars in the Middle East in order to establish a military presence there. Qaddumi added that the U.S. administration is using "insolent" political methods to implement this policy and said that the purpose of Secretary of States Alexander Haig's visit to the region was to establish a military alliance among Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Turkey against progressive forces in the region. Qaddumi praised Syria as the "strong shield" of the PLO and a bastion against imperialism and Zionism. The Palestinian dialogue with Jordan, on the other hand, has become deadlocked without achieving any results, he said. Turning to Lebanon, he alleged that the recent violence there is part of an imperialist-Zionist plan to harm the PLO. Qaddumi concluded by reiterating that armed struggle remains the basis of Palestinian action.

Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, several Katyusha rockets were fired from Jordanian territory at Israeli settlements in the northern Rift valley but caused no casualties or damage.

PDRY-Oman Relations

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah and UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali an-Nu'aymi visited the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman on a mission to help resolve differences between those states, KUNA reported. According to KUNA, As-Sabah spoke optimistically about the results of the visit, but he added that more effort is needed. Discussions with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id had focused not only on ways to resolve the Oman-PDRY dispute, but also on ending superpower competition in the region, As-Sabah said, and he expressed determination to continue his mediation efforts.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Draper Visit to Iraq--An unattributed commentary broadcast by Tehran radio's Arabic service said that U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper's visit to Iraq was no surprise because relations between the U.S. Government and the Iraqi regime are good. Iraq and the United States, it said, maintain close ties in various economic and military spheres while at the same time they have no formal diplomatic relations, indicating that they want to cover up the true nature of their relationship. Alleging that Iraq did not report Draper's visit until after news agency leaks had compelled it to do so, the commentary said this secrecy shows that the talks must have covered such topics as ways to strengthen U.S.-Iraq relations and increased U.S. support for Iraq's war against Iran. Draper's visit, the commentary concluded, is best described as a rescue mission to save Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's regime from collapse.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported artillery exchanges in Abadan, Khuninshahr, near Dezful and along western fronts. Iranian helicopters struck at Iraqi positions along the Gilan-e Gharb front, the radio said, and heavy fighting continued on the Sumar front near Kermanshah. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, said Iraqi units forced Iranian troops to retreat in the Gilan-e Gharb and Dezful areas, and it reported that Iraqi fire sank a "naval target" in Khawr 'Abdallah.

Iran

In a 13 April speech at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni warned against plotters who are trying to throw Iran into the arms of the United States or the Soviet Union. Troublemakers have been disrupting agricultural reform and forcing workers to strike, he asserted. Regarding Iran's closed universities, Khomeyni said he hopes they will reopen this year "to the extent possible," but warned academics to avoid conspiracies and told them not to deviate from Islamic principles in their work.

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DOST STRESSES RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST STATES

LD140628 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0420 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 13 Apr (BAKHTAR)--The foreign policy of the Democratic Afghanistan is a principled policy of support to peace and decisive defence of the basic national interests of our people.

Expounding on the above statement, Rhah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the concluding session of the seminar of the armed force's propagators, added that the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reflects the interests of the working people of Afghanistan and is distinctive from the foreign policy of decadent anti-people regimes of the past based on a feudal system.

He added: The feudal and semi-feudal foundation that prevailed in the state economy of the country before the April Revolution was replaced by the state economy which serves the interests of the toiling masses of the people of Afghanistan. This is the main factor which strengthens and develops the social and class pillars and forms the foundation of our foreign policy among the vast masses of the people.

The minister said: Another distinctive characteristic of our foreign policy is that a new content is given to our relations with the socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, and has reached a high qualitative level.

Consolidation and further promotion of these relations constitute our major political relations because such a policy is compatible with the great interests of the people of Afghanistan and gives rise to further consolidation of national independence, national sovereignty and the international stand of Afghanistan.

QADER, AQA URGE HERAT CITIZENS TO SUPPORT PDPA

LD131946 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Maj Gen Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Central Committee's Department of Justice and Defense, and member of the Revolution Council Presidium, and Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and head of the political affairs of the armed forces, met this afternoon with a number of elders and guild members of Herat city in a completely democratic and cordial atmosphere in the hall of the city's education and training department. They spoke about the humane and national objectives of the party and national government and urged their audience to unite with unswerving solidarity for the building of a prosperous society on the foundations laid down by the PDPA.

In this meeting, which was also attended by Bariq Shafi'i, alternate member of the party Central Committee, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and secretary of the provincial committee, and commanders of the armed forces and police, Abdol Qader and Col Aqa explained the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution, especially in its new development state, and said: The unity of you, the toiling people of the homeland, with the party and government constitutes a great blow to the enemies of the homeland and revolution. The government of the DRA is in the service of the great masses of the country.

A number of elders and guild members of Herat City said that they support the humane and national objectives of the party and Government of the DRA and that those who are committing inhuman and terrorist actions under the name of Islam are really our enemies. The audience pledged full cooperation in the implementation of the government's plans and in flushing out the counterrevolutionary bandits.

ZIRAY ADDRESSES KABUL POLITICAL MEETING

LD132014 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting of the party activists of Kabul to discuss the tasks of the party organizations of the city toward understanding and implementing the tasks of the Fifth PDPA Central Committee Plenum was held this afternoon in the gymnasium of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute.

Attending the meeting were Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, PDPA Politburo member, secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium, several Central Committee members, the secretary and leaders of the Kabul City PDPA Committee, delegates from the party wards committees, representatives from major party organizations, a number of responsible members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan and the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, trade union members, delegates from the city guilds, armed forces, police and state information services and a large number of Kabul city party activists.

At the beginning of the meeting Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray read out the principal statement of the meeting and spoke about the results and the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee plenum.

In his speech, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray drew the attention of the party activists to their revolutionary duties and to their historical mission for the sake of the party, the government and the oppressed people of Afghanistan. He went on to say: In these conditions, when U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists, Pakistani militarist circles and the reaction of the region have unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution, it is our revolutionary duty to wage a relentless struggle against the enemies by making use of the resolutions and decisions of the party Central Committee plenums and leadership, preserve our unity and solidarity as we would our honor, observe party discipline, add to our political consciousness and courageously put the lofty ideals of the Sawr Revolution into practice.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray pointed to the treacherous conspiracies and poisonous propaganda of the counterrevolutionary elements and added: The enemies, instigated by their traitorous masters, have set extensive propaganda in motion against our revolution, but our struggle is a right and just struggle. We are fully confident that in this struggle the final victory is ours and we will build a new and developed Afghanistan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that, subsequently, Zohur Razmjo, PDPA Central Committee member and secretary of the Kabul City PDPA Committee, read out the report of the Kabul City PDPA Committee and expressed resolute support for the resolutions of the Fifth PDPA Central Committee Plenum. Zohur Razmjo, in a speech concerning the activities and major work of the Kabul City PDPA Committee, said: The Kabul City PDPA Committee has carried out broad and effective work in different political, economic and social fields and has awakened the thinking of the broad masses of the people toward the defense of the party and of the revolution by spreading ideological propaganda and has totally defeated the propagandist designs of the enemies. A number of the cadres and party activists from Kabul spoke in support of the principle statement at the meeting and expressed every kind of support for the realization of the resolutions of the Fifth Plenum. At the end of the meeting, the resolution of the meeting of the Kabul party activists was read out by the official in charge of supervision and control in the Kabul City PDPA Committee which was warmly welcomed by the audience.

The resolutions of the Kabul city party activists expressed firm support for the Fifth PDPA Central Committee Plenum resolutions and decisions. They have pledged that they will continue their indefatigable work toward the implementation of all present and future tasks in accordance with the guidelines and directives of the PDPA Central Committee plenums in defense of the revolution and defense of the revolution's gains.

USSR OIL CONTRACT MEETS DRA'S ANNUAL NEEDS

LD140620 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 13 Apr (BAKHTAR)--Under the new contract between the Government Monopoly Department, Ministry of Commerce of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union an amount of 322,500 tons of petroleum will be imported from the Soviet Union during this year. Under this contract, the petroleum needs for this year as envisaged in the plan for 1981 will be met.

In addition to this another contract is concluded on the delivery of the required petroleum to be accredited from the consumer credits. Under this contract, the Soviet Union will deliver to the Afghan side an extra amount of 4,400 tons petroleum and 6,100 tons of diesel fuel. With the all-round implementation of these two contracts, the fuel requirements of Afghanistan will be totally satisfied during this financial year until March 20, 1982.

WESTERN MEDIA REPORT FIGHTING CONTINUES

Soviets Surround Qandahar

BK131529 Hong Kong AFP in English 1449 GMT 13 Apr 81

[By Alain Faudeux]

[Text] Islamabad, 13 Apr (AFP)--The southern Afghan city of Qandahar, largely under the control of Muslim rebels for several months, is now surrounded and cut off by Soviet and Afghan troops, according to a French reporter just back from Afghanistan.

The reporter said he went as far as the outskirts of Qandahar with Afghan guerrillas and tried vainly on four occasions last week to enter the city. Two rebels who did succeed in getting through were killed by Afghan troops, he said. Western diplomatic sources meanwhile said that Afghan Army units had been replaced by Soviet armor at strategic points of the city. Muslim guerrillas, said by their organisations to number 3,000 inside Qandahar, a city of 150,000 people, reportedly carry out frequent nocturnal harassment of Afghan Army and militia posts. The diplomats said that despite numerous attacks since mid-February by Soviet and Afghan troops on rebel-held bazaars and districts, the guerrillas have continued to destroy Afghan tanks and patrol vehicles in the city centre. Said one Western diplomat: "Each time the government operations are represented as a decisive victory over the rebellion, but Qandahar sources report that the Russians frequently repeat their interventions in the same sectors."

During the first week of April, Soviet tanks replaced Afghan armor in the city and were not immediately attacked. Diplomats say this was because the resistance feared severe reprisals and also because the tanks are well-guarded and hard to approach. Qandhar seems to have been entrusted at the same time as Kabul to Soviet troops, while Afghan Army units headed to the countryside to fight. Western sources say considerable air and land transport movements linked with this new division of labor continue to be observed in Kabul and elsewhere in Afghanistan.

In contrast with the U.S. Defence Department's recent statement that nothing indicated that more Soviet troops have been brought into Afghanistan, diplomatic despatches from Kabul have said that between 20,000 and 25,000 Soviet troops were recently flown in. The diplomats quoted an Afghan Air Force officer as estimating the total reinforcements at 10,000 men, taking into account the departure of Soviet troops at the end of their tour of duty in Afghanistan.

Provincial Skirmishes

LD131529 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Apr 81 p 6

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Bullet-Riddled Soviet Convoy Arrives in Kabul"]

[Text] New Delhi--A huge convoy of new Russian light tanks, armoured cars and lorries has been seen arriving Kabul on a route past the British Embassy, according to reports received in Delhi last night.

An informant with close contacts with the Afghan military authorities said bullet holes were seen in some of the convoy vehicles as they passed the British Embassy and the Intercontinental Hotel. The informant spoke of "fierce fighting" going on now in southern provinces and those near to the Russian border. The provinces of Qandahar, Herat, Baghlan, Qonduz, Laghman, Jalabad and Lowgar were named as areas of conflict.

In Qandahar city, one of the most important in Afghanistan, anti-communist "mojahedin" forces exert 80 percent control by day, and 100 percent control by night, he reports. In town, he says, there are signs of Afghan Army units, recently deployed in force from Kabul, siding with the mojahedin. Many of the soldiers are being forced to serve well beyond their normal call-up period, which has led to large scale disenchantment. In one major attack in Qandahar, mojahedin are said to have been able to loot a huge armoury of weapons thanks to assistance they received from Afghan officers.

In Herat near the Iranian border, he says the heavy fighting of the past fortnight continues and the Afghan governor of the provinces has been forced to retreat to Kabul, leaving a Russian general in charge. Against this background, the informant says, there is little surprise in Kabul about the extent of the obvious Russian reinforcement of its deployment in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, ferment is reported at Kabul University over the abolition of the departments of English, French and German studies and the enlargement of the Russian department. A Spanish language department has been established, apparently at the behest of Cuban "fellow travellers."

This year there are only 700 new students at Kabul University, compared with the normal new intake of 4,000. There is said to be an influx of Tajik and Uzbek professors from Russia to take the place of Afghan staff. It is claimed that during the past year, since the Russians arrived in Afghanistan and took over the country, between 15,000 and 20,000 young Afghans have been transported to the Soviet Union for specialised training in various fields, including politics.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

News Conference

BK131426 Hong Kong AFP in English 1244 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Dacca, 13 Apr (AFP)--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today regretted that the Soviet Union had not yet responded to the call of the Islamic world to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and to improve its relations with the Muslim countries.

He told a press conference at Dacca airport before departure for India concluding his 3-day visit to Bangladesh that he still hoped Moscow would respond to the call of the Muslim world for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and a political solution to the problem.

On the Gulf war, the Saudi prince referred to continuing efforts of the Islamic peace mission to end the 6-month old conflict and said the progress made by the mission during its visits to Tehran and Baghdad was "significant." He also hoped the efforts of the Islamic mission would lead to cessation of hostilities.

On bilateral relations, the Saudi foreign minister, who held a series of meetings with his host Shamsul Haq and met twice with President Ziaur Rahman, said that both Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia were having economic and other cooperation in large areas. He said the expansion of existing bilateral cooperation and also the possibility of new areas of cooperation was among the topics discussed during the visit. Prince al-Faysal told a questioner that discussions were held on many elements in Bangladesh's newly launched second 5-year plan for which Saudi assistance had been sought. He declined to specify the possible quantum of Saudi involvement in the plan described here as "ambitious," but a joint communique issued after his visit said that he had assured his government's continued and enhanced cooperation in the development efforts of Bangladesh in accordance with priorities fixed by Dacca.

Replying to a question on communal riots in India involving Muslim minorities, the Saudi foreign minister said that the Islamic Conference had already expressed concern at "the tragedy" (in India), but he did not agree with a suggestion of limiting Saudi oil exports to India saying there was no link between his country's sale of oil to India and the communal riots.

Departure for India

BK131642 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Talking to newsmen before departure, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said his discussions with Bangladesh leaders covered some new areas of cooperation. Earlier, this morning, the Saudi foreign minister called on President Zia at Banga Bhavan and stayed with him for some time.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

DRA Discussions With Rao

BK140037 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] India and Saudi Arabia have agreed that the Afghanistan problem should be resolved leading to the elimination of the foreign military presence in that country. This view emerged when visiting Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal called on External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi today. Both of them were accompanied by senior officials of the two countries.

An official spokesman later told newsmen that during the 2 and 1/2 hour discussions the two sides had a frank and detailed exchange of views on the situation in west Asia, particularly the Iran-Iraq conflict and developments in Afghanistan.

The Saudi Arabian foreign minister briefed Rao about his assessment of efforts made by the Islamic committee to end the Iran-Iraq conflict. Rao in return informed his of the discussions which the nonaligned peace panel had recently in Tehran and Baghdad. Both the foreign ministers agreed that efforts of the Islamic committee and the nonaligned peace panel are complimentary.

Banquet With Rao

BK140841 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] India is fully committed to consolidate and strengthen its relations with Saudi Arabia. This was stated by Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao at a banquet hosted in honor of foreign minister of Saudi Arabian Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in New Delhi last night.

Rao said India's relations with the Arab world which grew out of an exchange of trade and culture have now developed into a diversified and multifaceted relationship. Rao said India's support for the Arab cause is firm and consistent. He said India has always opposed Israel's expansionism and has supported the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable rights including their right to a nation state. Rao appreciated the significant role being played by Saudi Arabia in the region and in world affairs.

Meeting With Reddy

BK140902 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal called on President Sanjiva Reddy in New Delhi this morning. He was with the president for about half an hour.

DELHI VIEWS GANGES WATER DEBATE WITH BANGLADESH

BK111315 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Commentary by S. Vishan on the Ganges water issue]

[Text] Little did India and Bangladesh know or expect when they concluded an agreement in 1977 on sharing of the Ganges water at Farakka and augmenting its flows that the issue would get highly politicized and get invested with overtones of emotion. Yet, in the last 4 years, this is precisely what has happened. Additionally, much to India's consternation and bafflement, Bangladesh has been wanting to drag in a third country, Nepal, into what is strictly a bilateral problem, thus complicating it further.

The 1977 agreement provides for a review by the two governments at the expiry of 3 years from the date of coming into force of the agreement. The third ministerial-level review meeting concluded last week in Dacca, the Bangladesh capital.

To understand the differences between the two countries and the problem that the Ganges water issue has raised, it must be remembered that the 1977 agreement is in two parts: The first, a short-term one guaranteeing to Bangladesh a minimum supply of water below Farakka, irrespective of the total flow in the Ganges. The second requires the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission to carry out investigations and studies of schemes proposed by either government for the augmentation of the dry season flows to find an economic solution.

In Dacca last week, the two countries were able to arrive at an agreed review statement, but nothing beyond that The divergencies in approach remained. In regard to the first part of the agreement, the Dacca review has established that India fully honored her obligations.

India was able to produce conclusive evidence that there was a larger share of flows for the Calcutta port which is already running the danger of getting hopelessly silted. India was also able to prove that the diversion of waters at Farakka had no negative impact at all on Bangladesh and cited statistics published by Bangladesh itself in support of this contention. At the same time, the guaranteed minimum releases to Bangladesh had adversely affected the Calcutta port in the dry season following the poor monsoon of 1979.

In regard to the second part, no acceptable or agreed schemes have been evolved. Bangladesh has consistently been opposed to the Indian proposal to construct a link between the Ganges and the Brahmaputra to divert waters from the latter which would normally flow wastefully into the sea.

India's minister for agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh, who led the delegation to Dacca, told the Lok Sabha on his return that the stand taken by Bangladesh and the Joint Rivers Commission thwarted even the start of studies of schemes. The minister said despite the fact that the agreement specifically required the commission to submit augmentation proposals within 3 years, it became apparent that Bangladesh did not wish to cooperate in the task of the commission.

The two countries have not been able to agree even on the causes of their disagreement on augmenting lean month flows. According to Rao Birendra Singh, it has to be seen if a solution can be found outside the 1977 agreement which is a clear admission that the problems are no more technical in nature; they have become politicized.

It is perhaps inevitable, therefore, that the two countries should at least have agreed that the responsibility of cutting the impasse should be left to the two governments at the highest political level. The issue has thus been remitted to be tackled by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman.

The 5-year accord, which is interim in nature, is due to expire in November next year. Hence, if an agreement has to be evolved even at the highest political level, it has to be done rather urgently.

There are two aspects to this entire issue which need to be emphasized if only because they impinge on India's national interest. Firstly, the quantum of flow guaranteed to Bangladesh as a minimum has affected the Calcutta port which is one of the country's life lines. Hence, it is no more a question of offering concessions to a neighboring country in order to maintain friendly relations. It is a question of safeguarding India's own interests first. Secondly, it would be dangerous to link the river waters issue with the state of Indo-Bangladesh relations as the Bangladesh press seems to be doing. It is an issue which needs to be considered dispassionately.

President Ziaur Rahman has indicated in a recent interview that he was keeping an open mind on the issue. This is to be welcomed because the realities of the situation demand calm and cool reasoning, rather than bombastic rhetoric.

HOME MINISTER: BANGLADESH BORDER SECURITY TIGHTENED

BK121620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The country's border with Bangladesh has been further strengthened to check illegal infiltration. Talking to newsmen in Gangtok today, Union Home Minister Zail Singh said necessary instructions have been given to maintain registers in towns and villages to record illegal infiltrators. A decision has also been taken to give identity cards to all voters in Assam, he added. Replying to a question, he said a constant watch is being maintained on all the borders. Meanwhile, five additional battalions have been sanctioned for the Border Security Force.

Asked about relations between the center and the west Bengal government, he described them as good, though, he said, there are differences between the Congress-I and the Communist Party of India-Marxist at the party level. The home minister reiterated that the center has no intention of destabilizing the non-Congress-I governments. The center, he pointed out, has been giving all possible assistance to these states without discrimination.

DEFENSE MINISTER: 'NO SUBSTANCE' TO PAKISTAN WAR SCARE

BK121243 Hong Kong AFP in English GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Apr (AFP)--Former Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram said today the "bogey of war" by Pakistan had no substance as it could not afford to wage a war against India when it had internal dissensions.

Mr Ram, who is now a prominent leader of the opposition Congress Party, termed the move of the United States to arm Pakistan as "undesirable." "Pakistan does not have the courage to attack India. If it does Pakistan will disintegrate," he told the press at Madras, in South India. "I see no danger of war from Pakistan," he said, however, "more dangerous is the situation created by the presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan."

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER DANGE EXPELLED FROM CPI

BK131644 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] S.A. Dange has been formally expelled from the Communist Party of India. The National Council of the party, at its meeting in New Delhi today, endorsed the recommendation of the Central Executive Committee to expel Dange from the party for his alleged defiance and violation of party discipline and norms and other antiparty activities. Dange did not attend the National Council meeting.

PTI says the meeting formalized a second split in the party in 18 years. The first split took place soon after the Chinese aggression on ideological differences when the Communist Party of India-Marxist came into being. Asked to comment on his expulsion, Dange told the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA: No comment. All India Communist Party General Secretary Mrs Roza Deshpande said: To us it makes no difference. Dange will continue to be a communist and inspire the working class of our country.

ZIAUL HAQ EXPOUNDS ON ARMS, ISLAMIC GOVERNMENT

Foreign Arms Supplies

DW131431 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1600 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpts from reporter Steull interview with Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, place and original language not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What do you expect from the Europeans?

[Answer] Well, you see, there are only a few possibilities. In the case of Afghanistan we have only one, namely the attempt to find a political solution on an international level. I rule out a military solution because it could lead to World War III. In this situation I am grateful and I congratulate the Federal Republic, Federal Chancellor Schmidt and most of all Foreign Minister Genscher--I know them personally--for the efforts of the German Government to support us in solving the Afghanistan problem. But we must continue to ask not only the Federal Republic, but all Europeans for support.

[Question] U.S. President Reagan stated publicly that one considers arming the freedom fighters. That must be rather unpleasant for you because Pakistan could thus be exposed to attacks.

[Answer] You are absolutely right because frank statements of that kind rebound on Pakistan. Arming the freedom fighters would directly or indirectly provoke the Soviet Union. Arms can be brought to the freedom fighters only through Pakistan, but Pakistan cannot be used at present as a transit area for military aid for Afghanistan because Pakistan is not strong enough for that. In order to preserve the integrity and security of Pakistan as well as its ability to help the freedom fighters, Pakistan must be strengthened first.

[Question] You are interested in German arms. Did you make any detailed requests? Do you want Leopard tanks, for example?

[Answer] We have asked whether the Federal Government would be prepared to supply us with arms. I must confess to you that we have not yet done that officially, because so far the Federal Republic has not permitted military aid or supplies to be given to non-NATO states. We know about the German possibilities and our needs, but we still consider the modalities and possibilities.

[Question] Would Pakistan make an official request for arms if Germany would supply arms to Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] If you indicate that the Federal Republic would supply arms also to Pakistan if it agreed to do so in the case of Saudi Arabia, it would be a lucky sign for us and we would certainly make use of this opportunity.

Popular Representation Sought

BK100804 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The president has said that his aim now is to secure popular participation in the administration of the country so that the people can enjoy joint responsibility.

Talking to newsmen at Lahore airport before leaving for Rawalpindi last night after a day's visit to the provincial capital, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he wants individual popular representation so that the people will be able to discharge responsibility independently.

Speaking about his talks with leaders of some of the defunct political parties, the president said he had met them as individuals and not as leaders of the defunct parties. He intends to meet several others in their individual capacities. The president said he wants to benefit from the experience of those who are well-wishers of the country and who desire to achieve honesty and sanity in politics. Answering a question about his talks with various delegations during a day's visit in Lahore, the president said his talks with these delegations were very good and that he is satisfied with them.

Answering another question, the president said all those persons who had been taken into custody for the sake of law and order would be set free after some time, however, those against whom there are certain charges and against whom there is material evidence will be put on trial and then the law will take its own course.

Islamic Character Stressed

BK111046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the time has come when the people had to decide about the type of political system which was best suited to their needs and could work successfully in Pakistan. Addressing a large gathering of councillors and citizens of Hazara Division in Abbottabad this afternoon, he declared amid thunderous applause that whatever type of system is chosen, it would have to be strictly in accordance with the principles of Islam. He said there would be no compromise on it. He said the country can make progress in every field by strictly adhering to the teaching of Islam.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the armed forces had taken over the reins of the government as a result of the unprecedented mass movement for the supremacy of Islam. He said all necessary steps would be taken by the government toward this end. The provisional constitutional order had been promulgated by the government to strengthen its stand to effectively work toward the realization of the national goal of the enforcement of the Nizam-I-Islam, creation of true Islamic society and transfer of power to a government chosen by the people in accordance with the Islamic principles.

The president reiterated thatthe 1973 Constitution remains intact and if changes are made in it by future governments these would have to conform to the teachings of Islam. He said that only the Koran was, in fact, a complete code of life and presented a solution to problems for all times to come.

The president told the enthusiastic gathering that his current meet the people tour was aimed at taking the nation into confidence about the happenings in the country and the international situation and external problems faced by it.

Referring to the situation across the northwest frontier, the president declared that Afghanistan was and is an Islamic state and the Afghan people were engaged in their freedom struggle.

As for the antistate elements in the country, the president called upon the nation to expose all such elements with the spirit of jihad. All enemies of Pakistan, he said, must be punished and weeded out. Radio Pakistan's representative says that the president, after addressing the gathering, joined the people in full-throated slogans of Pakistan zindabad [Long Live] and Islam zindabad.

Constitution Amended

BK131541 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The president has issued Constitution Amendment Order 1981 under which a new article, 203 CC, is included in the Pakistan Constitution. The article empowers the chairman of the Federal Shariat Court to include three ulema in the session of the court who are well versed in the Islamic law. These ulema will enjoy the same powers as have been enjoyed by the other members of the court. The appointment of the panel of ulema will be done by the president in consultation with the chairman of the Federal Shariat Court. They will enjoy allowances and facilities to be determined by the president.

Under the order, a new clause has also been included in article 203 E of the Constitution empowering the court to reconsider a verdict or order of the court.

MURTAZA BHUTTO, OTHERS ORDERED TO APPEAR BEFORE COURT

BK140710 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The martial law authorities have directed 13 persons through a notification to appear in person on the 27th of this month before the special military court No 31, Peshawar Cantonement, and answer accusations leveled against them in a case registered on 16 August 1979 under sections 120 B, 121 A, 123 A of the Pakistan Penal Code, and Martial Law Regulation [MLR] Act and Chief Martial Law Order 77 of [words indistinct].

They are: Mir Murtaza Bhutto, Shahidullah Zahid, Raja Mohammad Anwar, Mohammad Sohail Sethi, Parvez Akhtar Malik, Niyaz Adil, (Mudassar Adil), (Siraj Hamed), (Seyed Ambia Afridi), (Imroze Shah Afridi), (Sharda Khan Afridi), (Mastan Shah Afridi), and (Imran Shah Afridi).

The notification says if they do not appear before the military court, the absconders will be tried under MLR 31, punishable with rigorous imprisonment up to 14 years, fines and/or confiscation of movable and immovable property. This will not [words indistinct] the convicts from the penalty of offense changed for.

UN REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED ON DRA PEACE MISSION

BK131600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Perez de Cuellar, UN special representative on Afghanistan, has said that the main purpose of his visit is to assist in the UN secretary general's efforts to find a political solution to the Afghanistan issue. He was talking to newsmen at Lahore airport prior to his departure for Islamabad following a day's visit to Lahore.

He said that he had preliminary talks with Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and the foreign secretary, and these talks will continue during his stay in Islamabad also. The UN special representative said that he will leave for Kabul following his talks with the Pakistani authorities to hold similar talks with the Kabul authorities and then will leave for New York.

Answering a question, he said that he has not come with any formula for a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis.

He said that on his return to New York, following the first round of talks with the authorities of Pakistan and Afghanistan, he will submit a report to Dr Kurt Waldheim. The UN representative has since arrived in Islamabad.

ECONOMIC, TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

BK140819 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Pakistan and Yugoslavia have signed an agreement in Belgrade under which trade and economic cooperation between the two countries will be increased. Under the agreement, the two countries will also cooperate closely in industries, agriculture, construction, chemical industry and exploitation of minerals.

The agreement was signed yesterday following a 3-day meeting of the Pakistan-Yugoslavia Joint Ministerial Commission. Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan led the Pakistani delegation at the Joint Commission meeting.

NETHERLANDS AID MINISTER OFFERS EXTENDED ASSISTANCE

BK140814 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Netherlands expressed its willingness to extend effective aid to Pakistan to stabilize its economy. This assurance was given by Netherlands Minister for Development Aid Jan de Koning during a meeting with Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad yesterday evening.

He said that the Netherlands wants to considerably increase its aid to Pakistan in certain specific fields so that the economic condition of the country could be strengthened in the true sense of the word. In this connection, he referred to the fields of agriculture and water supply and said that specific programs in these fields may be selected for which the Netherlands may provide aid.

The Netherlands minister spelt out assurances that his country would provide long-term technical and economic aid to Pakistan for programs in various fields. He said that the Netherlands is fully aware of the requirements of non-oil-producing developing countries.

The minister of finance, presenting a current analysis of the economic situation of the country, said that the basic objective of the developmental strategy of the present government is to develop indigenous energy resources and progressively increase agricultural production.

He apprised the Netherlands minister of the steps taken by the government during the last 3 and 1/2 years. He said that positive changes have been noted in the national economy due to these steps. This is evident from the increases in exports by 125 percent and in the gross national product by 6 percent on average per year.

The finance minister said that the government is also paying proper attention to improving the social and economic condition of the people. He said that so far, 600,000 families have benefited from last year's implementation of the zakat [Islamic tax] system. He expressed appreciation for the aid which is being provided in various forms by the Netherlands to Pakistan.

The Netherlands minister for development aid called on Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in Islamabad yesterday evening and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

KHOMEYNI WARNS AGAINST PLOTTERS, DISSIDENTS

LD131306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 13 April at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran to a group of farmers from Gorgan and 'Aliabad, ulema from 'Aliabad, Gonbad and Turkman Sahra, and mobilization members from Shahreza--recorded, duration 28 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. All the brothers who have come here from afar, from Gorgan, Gonbad and Baluchestan, the Sunni and Shi'ite brothers, I thank you. I pray that all of you are successful in carrying out the aims of Islam in this dear Iran.

You brothers know that the foreign powers and those who associate with them--either in the name of Islam or under other names--are working to destroy this revolution that benefits the nation, especially the farmers, workers and the oppressed. They are trying to destroy this country, which was given to us after the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of dead and handicapped, by creating dissent. It is up to you and all of us to be aware and either destroy these plots or ignore them.

At the moment there are groups who, under the name of Sunni and Shi'ite, are trying to create dissent. The associates of the great power, the United States, brought this matter up at At-Ta'if and plotted to instigate dissent among the brothers to serve the United States. This also serves the Soviet Union. Following this some, people are carrying out this plot in our country. Little do they realize that, God forbid, if these great powers return to Iran they will not leave any Muslim--Sunni or Shi'ite. God forbid their return. Since they have been damaged by the Sunni and Shi'ite brothers and have lost their profits from the plundering of their societies, if, God forbid, they return they will destroy the basis of Islam, the basis of your society.

We can only achieve the high aims of Islam and liberate the oppressed from all the cruelty inflicted on them during the course of the history in a calm and united society. If there is no calm there will be no agriculture, industry will stagnate, reforms that are needed for the oppressed will not be carried out. You see in Kordestan and Khuzestan, where they have created unrest--and some of the trouble was created in the name of Islam--the government has so far been unable to carry out any positive reform. The unrest does not allow those who want to serve to serve properly. How is it possible to achieve results in agriculture when they burn the crops? How is it possible to achieve results in industry when workers are forced to strike or carry out inhumane activities. Sunni and Shi'ite brothers, be aware that the roots of the decadence that crushed you with their cruelty and their godless jack-boots in the past and, thank God, have now left from among you or are leaving, are trying to make you fight each other under various pretexts and gain benefits.

At the moment, these individuals want to throw the country into the arms of the United States or the Soviet Union, are active. They are also active where you are, they are active in the north, in Tehran itself. They have societies. In Tehran, some deviant individuals, ones the authorities have dossiers on, have surfaced again and are busy with their satanic actions. What do you dislike about calm? What has Islam or the Islamic Republic and the holy Koran done to make you put your mind to destroying it and plot in the name of Islam without being aware of it or, God forbid, with awareness? Do you think that your plots are a secret? No, it is not so. Your files are available and you should refrain from such unowrthy deeds, such gatherings and plots.

Our Islamic nation, which has sacrificed its blood and youth for Islam, cannot see a group who were the loudspeakers of the previous regime and have started again--thinking they have an opportunity... [sentence incomplete, as heard]

God forbid, should the day arrive when our nation discovers these individuals who, under the guise of Islam, inflict harm on Islam or under other guises and, in the name of Sunnism or Shi'ism, harm Islam. Do not think that the nation which has tried so hard and has made the Islamic Republic what it is today will allow you to do what you like and create unrest in this republic and try to carry out plots that have been designed abroad, such as the plot at At-Ta'if. I warn those individuals who want to cause trouble that we know them. However, we want them to pay attention to Islam, so that they do not commit treachery against Islam to gain their rights. The rights of all individuals, whether Sunni, Shi'ite or the recognized religious minorities, have been recognized in the Constitution. Islam also gives all of the rights and they are dealt with according to Islamic justice.

My dear ones, care should be taken, awareness is needed. Today, the enemy is trying to create division and pessimism everywhere. The same applies to universities, and I would like to tell the academics that we, the Islamic Republic and Islam, support universities, we support academics, we support the university staff who serve the country, we support specialization, obviously, what should not exist is to add fuel to the fire of conspiracies in universities. Of course, there should not be any conspiracies. I assure all the university staff who are committed to their country and would like to serve their country, who would like to educate our youths and who would like to implement their specialities and [word indistinct] for our youths, I assure them all that Iran and Islam agree with them, protect them and they should not harbor any doubts in this respect.

All intellectuals, be they university staff or otherwise, should note and cooperate with the commission [words indistinct] of the cultural revolution, until we can found the kind of university which is engaged in nothing but science and specialization, which is peaceful. If there is no peace in a university, that university cannot be host to the specialists. You, the honorable university staff, cannot transfer your knowledge to others unless peace and quiet prevails. The existence of peace in universities is very important. If there is no peace in a university, all the fundamental efforts will go to waste.

Study of the humanities requires committed students. If one is not committed to Islamic principles, if one is not committed to the foundation of unity, one cannot achieve anything in the humanities except deviation, and this cannot be accepted. But in other university subjects, the objective is that the staff should concentrate on their own jobs and that there should be no conspiracies. Their motives might be different and that is natural; different people's motives are different, naturally. But if the honorable university staff intend to serve the country and intend to transfer their specialy to others, they should ensure that the university atmosphere is one of teaching and learning and not an atmosphere for matters which are harmful to our country. If they keep to the commitments of a teacher, even though their motives might be different from others, they will be accepted and they can serve in universities, and our Muslim brothers should not oppose them. But one thing should be made certain, and that is that there should be no deviation and their work should not be based on trying to disturb the Islamic Republic or trying to make our youths do things that are not worthy of a university.

I hope that this year the universities will reopen to the extent possible and that our professors will act to the extent and in the manner that they should act. God willing, this country will enjoy peace and this war that has been imposed on us by the superpowers will soon--God willing--come to an end. [shouts of "God willing"] Those who are sinful and criminal will receive their punishment.

I beseech Almighty God to grant you health and prosperity, and once again I emphasize that you should maintain your Islamic brotherhood, brought to you by the holy Koran. Only by relying on dear Islam can you (?protect) this country. What is more important is that you should protect dear Islam. Peace be upon you!

DETAILS OF 10-13 APR RAJA'I ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Leaves Zahedan for Saravan

LD101302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau correspondent reports that the prime minister left Zahedan for Saravan this morning to investigate the problems of that region. According to the same report, the minister of state for executive affairs and the energy minister left for Iranshahr.

Returns to Tehran

GF101831 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i returned to Tehran this afternoon after attending a meeting of the governors general that was held in Zahedan, the center of Sistan va Baluchestan Province. Brother Raja'i held a Voice and Vision conference in which he said: We shall fight for many years to safeguard and preserve the honor and pride of the Islamic homeland. Our war against the enemies will begin when we fire our last bullet.

The prime minister inspected Saravan in Sistan va Baluchestan Province this morning.

Chairs Meeting on Security

GF131514 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Apr 71

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the problem of the country's security was discussed this morning at a meeting in Tehran chaired by Prime Minister Raja'i and with the participation of the interior minister, the defense minister, members of the Command Council of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, commanders of the gendarmerie and police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, political and parliamentary deputies of the Interior Ministry, and the governor general of West Azarbayjan. At the meeting, which lasted more than 2 and 1/2 hours, the security of cities and villages and the general security of the country were discussed.

Chairs Cabinet Session

LD131924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran held a session at 1700 today chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

At the beginning of the session, the minister of state and the supervisor of Iran's national steel corporation presented a comprehensive report on the corporation's activities. In his report, the minister of state outlined industrial issues and the workers demands. Among these demands, the minister referred specifically to the creation of the staff's Islamic council. It was decided that the relevant government would be drawn up and presented to the Cabinet for discussion and approval.

The minister also informed the Cabinet about issues concerning the Ahvaz and Iranian steel complexes. The meeting also discussed issues relating to the Esfahan Mobarakeh steelworks.

During today's meeting, the commerce minister briefed the Cabinet on the situation regarding customs service and put forward some proposals.

According to this report, on the basis of the Cabinet's approval, the customs service has been ordered to collect fair storage fees on deposited goods and proceed with the release of held goods. It is worth mentioning that the government's bill will be implemented for a limited period of 2 months from the date it is approved by the Cabinet.

The Cabinet session is still in progress.

BANI-SADR ATTENDS MILITARY MEETINGS IN KHUZESTAN

LD131754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] According to PARS, Bani Sadr, the commander in chief of the armed forces, this morning inspected activities behind the frontline in Khuzestan.

During his inspection tour, the president was briefed by a military official on the development of various strategies.

According to the same report, in another meeting held in a Khuzestan city at noon today, which was attended by Bani-Sadr, the region's war fronts and steps aimed at expelling Saddam's mercenary forces were reviewed. The meeting was attended by the commander of a military force stationed in the region, two officials of the Islamic Revoluton Guards Corps and several other military officials.

TEHRAN VIEWS DRAPER VISIT, U.S.-IRAQI RELATIONS

GF132000 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The visit by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper is no longer a surprise. There can be no new surprise in the talks Reagan's envoy will hold with officials of the Baghdad regime.

Relations between the U.S. Government and the Iraqi regime are good. U.S. aid to the regime is well and good--not only now but from the time of the Carter administration and the Hammadi-Muskie meeting in New York during the first month of the treacherous Ba'thist attack against the Islamic Republic.

The Iraqi regime is betting on improved relations with the Reagan administration. The first statement was tantamount to a green light on an open road between Washington and Baghdad. The statement was made by Robert (Newman), head of the transition team that took over the State Department from the Carter administration and handed it to the Reagan administration. This U.S. official said to the puplication AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, verbatim: We have able diplomats in Iraq, and Iraq has a joint interests section in Washington. Iraqi-U.S. relations have progressed gradually, particularly in the economic sphere.

This is the first testimony. As for the second testimony, figures will illustrate the closer-than-normal relations between Baghdad and Washington. Petroleum journals have published statistics on U.S. companies operating in Iraq--companies that import large quantities of Iraqi oil. These include the following four principal companies: Gulf Oil, which imports 60,000 barrels of Iraqi oil daily; (?Amoco), which imports 120,000 barrels of Iraqi oil daily; Mobil, which imports 50,000 barrels of Iraqi oil daily; and Exxon, which imports 30,000 barrels of Iraqi oil daily. Iraqi exports of oil to the United States in 1979--that is, following the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran and the suspension of Iranian oil exports to greedy American companies--increased by 41.4 percent over previous years. On the other hand, U.S. exports to Iraq, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce statements, increased by 61 percent over previous years.

This is only part of the flood of amity and good relations that bind Washington and Baghdad, the absence of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries notwithstanding--a testimony of the firmness of these relations. Hence, the paradox of Iraqi-U.S. relations. The two regimes maintain close relations on various economic and military issues. The U.S. assistant secretary of state then visits the Ba'thist regime, and U.S. officials issue statements supporting the Iraqi regime. All this is happening while their relations are severed. Would anyone following the development of the ties between Washington and Baghdad believe that their diplomatic relations are severed? Or do the two parties want to maintain the severence of formal relations so as to cover up the firmness of their real relations?

We return to the consequences of Draper's visit to Iraq, which began last Friday and which the Iraqi regime tried to black out. News agencies leaked news of the visit, however, and INA was compelled to admit reluctantly that the visit took place. This exaggerated secrecy in not publishing news of the visit illustrates the kind of talks which the U.S. official will hold with Iraqi officials. These talks will include ways to strengthen political relations between the two countries, the Iraqi stand on various U.S. schemes to dominate the region, the increase in U.S. support for the Iraqi regime in its war against the Islamic Republic, ways to confront the Islamic revolution in Iraq at home and abroad and future visits by officials of the two regimes.

It appears these are the main topics that will be discussed by Draper with his friends in Baghdad. They are part of the U.S. equation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf and come in the wake of Haig's visit to the region last week during which he put the last touches to the map of his government's interests in the area. It appears that Draper's visit to Iraq--the first public visit by an American official to Iraq--will be followed by other visits to develop and strengthen the cohesion between the U.S. Government and the Iraqi regime and to coordinate jointly so as to safeguard the two sides' interests in steering policies in the Gulf that include the escalation of the confrontation with the Islamic Republic and resisting any revolutionary tide in the region, particularly in Iraq.

The most eloquent description of Draper's visit to Iraq is to call it a rescue visit. Naturally, this means rescuing the At-Tikriti regime from collapse.

TEHRAN ASSAILS IMPERIALISTS' MIDDLE EAST POLICY

GF131230 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The New Dimensions of the Power Struggle in the Middle East"]

[Excerpts] The Islamic revolution in Iran, which has been successfully achieved with the gracious favor of Almighty God, has awakened the world's imperialist kaffirs, and the imperialist forces now feel the need to plot new intrigues against Islamic lands. In fact, a number of political figures and their lackeys, who all act as statesmen on the political stage in the Middle East, are frequently asked the following question when briefing imperialists on the state of affairs in the Islamic lands under their domination: Can the illiterate and reactionary Muslims in Iran--those small-minded individuals who want to enforce the 14-century-old laws--become a source of danger to your country? The reply is as follows: Your Majesty, Your Excellency, rest assured that reactionary forces similar to those in Iran cannot threaten our country. We have secured all bridgeheads.

Yes, dear listeners, all imperialist forces have focused their utmost attention on this issue, and it is obvious that the aim of all the imperialist intrigues against the Middle East is to prevent the spread of the Islamic revolution to other Islamic countries. Despite all the efforts that have been made to force [words indistinct] from their faith, the Muslim masses continue to believe that Islam maintains its vitality as the only true system of life that can oppose other systems.

It is because of all this that all of the pharaonic and idolatrous regimes in Islamic lands have recently begun playing minor roles in international intrigues. Under the pretext of defending the Persian Gulf and guaranteeing oil supplies to the West, they are perpetrating plots on the basis of tactics that have been given to them by international criminal groups that want to prevent the Iranian Islamic revolution from spreading to other Islamic lands. It will be recalled that there has recently been a move to broaden NATO's sphere of influence. This move had come to light before the endeavor to establish a Rapid Deployment Force--a force that would prevail over the Islamic state [of Iran] like a sword--produced any results.

It is because of all this that As-Sadat has repeatedly announced his readiness to place all Egyptian air and sea ports at the disposal of the United States and King Husayn, who is on the U.S. payroll, and has made it known that he is at the disposal of the imperialists. However, not being satisfied with all this, the imperialists have called on Saudi Arabia and other countries in the region to obey them. The imperialists are trying to achieve this through threats as well as through boosting morale.

It will be recalled that during his recent tour of the Middle East to inspect the region's puppet regimes and give new guarantees to Israel, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the former commander of NATO and also of the U.S. forces that were sent to Vietnam, felt that in addition to the U.S. threats directed against Saudi Arabia it would be useful to boost the regime's morale as well. With this in mind, he went on to describe the Camp David agreement, which dictates an accord between Egypt and Israel, as one of Carter's failures.

By stating that the Camp David agreement was one of Carter's failures, Haig wants to imply that if convincing U.S. leadership is contemplated in the Middle East once again, Saudi Arabia has to be satisfied.

Indeed, the reestablishment of convincing U.S. leadership in the Middle East requires that all regimes in the region--from the most royalist to the most despotic--be satisifed and not just Saudi Arabia. As in the case of socialist and communist countries, an agreement should be reached with the Soviet Union that allows them to pursue a more lenient policy toward the United States. This is what the United States is preparing for in the region. When necessary, it threatens the countries of this region by stating: Your regimes may be deprived of U.S. support as a result of your opposition to U.S. policies.

Against the background of all these developments, Washington is despatching its additional rearmament programs to its allies, who are currently engaged in drawing up their gigantic orders for arms. With Reagan coming to power, a new day has dawned for the murderous war industry of the imperialist kaffirs. This was unavoidable because of the recourse the United States and the Soviet Union have made to the policy of rearmament. They had to dispose of the obsolete arms intheir arsenals by supplying them to their satellite countries. In other words, they had to empty their arsenals. Of course, the Middle East region is a most appropriate site for testing new arms. This is why a considerable amount of ground has been covered in the endeavor to convince certain regimes in the Middle East that the Iranian Islamic revolution is the greatest danger they are facing.

Dear listeners, let us reiterate once again that if the kaffirs have their own plans, God has His own too, and He makes no mistakes.

HAIG VISIT, RECENT EVENTS LINKED TO U.S. 'PLOT'

GF110944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Middle East has recently witnessed new developments in the way of meetings, talks and exchanges of views among traitorous and hireling leaders of reactionary and surrogate regimes on the one hand and between these leaders and the United States on the other.

These developments are taking place in accordance with a suspect and exposed imperialism scheme aimed primarily at striking at the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as liberation movements in the area.

In other words, following the failure of the Iraqi military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States has once again begun to flex its muscles and hatch new plots. In its effort, it has resorted to all methods and turned to its allies and surrogates and a fifth column in and outside the area. The following events illustrate the new plot U.S. imperialism is concocting:

1. On 27 March, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, speaking before a congressional subcommittee, declared support for supplying reactionary countries in the area with planes and additional equipment. Haig said: These planes will enable these countries to face any external threat. Haig added: From the U.S. point of view, this threat comes from Iran.

2. The leader of the Egyptian regime, As-Sadat, officially announced that he had sent arms to Iraq. Press reports had earlier reported that for some time Iraqi Airways had been transporting arms from Cairo to Baghdad. The reports added that the United States wanted improved relations between the Egyptian and Iraqi regimes.

3. The Saudi newspaper AR-RIYAD quoted Saddam's foreign minister, Sa'dun Hammadi, as saying: Relations between Iraq and the United States should not remain severed forever.

4. Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres, who is preparing for the Zionist entity's forthcoming elections, has referred to the common interests of Israel and moderate Arab countries and openly referred to cooperation and understanding between Israel and an Arab country.

5. More than 2 weeks ago, former U.S. President Gerald Ford visited the Sultanate of Oman and met with Qabus. His visit was within the framework of strengthening and expanding U.S.-Omani cooperation. Ford then stopped off in the UAE before going on to China for talks with senior officials there.

6. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington visited Pakistan a short time ago. He then immediately proceeded to China for talks with PRC leaders.

7. A few days ago, Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen held talks, described as very important, with U.S. officials. After the talks, it was announced that the United States would increase military aid to some of its allies in the area.

8. Following Carrington's visit, the British defense secretary also came to the area and held talks with Arab leaders on the Rapid Deployment Force.

9. An African country declared its readiness to grant the United States military bases and provide military facilities for U.S. forces when necessary.

Finally, there was Secretary of State Haig's recent visit to the Middle East. He held talks in Cairo, Amman, Tel Aviv and other countries. The visit--which took place after numerous meetings and exchanges of views between the leaders of these countries and U.S. officials--provides more than one sign of the wide-scale U.S. imperialist plot that is being mapped out in collaboration with the forces of apostasy within Iran.

All the countries visited recently by British and U.S. officials are openly hostile to the Islamic revolution and the Republic of Iran and seize every opportunity to strike at the revolution of the oppressed in Iran.

Concurrently with Alexander Haig's visit, there has been a military inflammation of the siituation in Lebanon--prepared by the Israeli entity, the traitorous Maj Sa'd Haddad, and the Lebanese rightist forces--timed to achieve the grand conspiracy that U.S. imperialism has been planning. The recent events in Lebanon cannot be viewed separately from all these events, particularly as the Zionist entity has declared that it is preparing to invade southern Lebanon.

This declaration was made when many reactionary Arab regimes--particularly Egypt, Jordan and Oman--and other countries in the area were announcing that they would provide military facilities to U.S. forces, especially the Rapid Deployment Force.

Doesn't it transpire from all this that the invasion of Lebanon means the invasion of the Middle East and striking at the Islamic revolution and the Republic of Iran?

While warning the forces of conspiracy and apostasy and the reactionary forces at home and abroad of the consequences of pursuing this suspect line, we declare that our revolutionary masses, who have foiled all past imperialist plots, stand today vigilant and alert, ready to foil the new plot and defend the revolution and its achievements.

Let the plotters and those who fish in troubled waters know that our revolutionary people, who are holding their arms in an iron grip, will not be alone in this decisive battle. They are supported by all oppressed peoples, by those yearning for freedom and independence and opposing colonialism and imperialism, by all liberation movements and by all the world's revolutionaries and fighters. The defense of the Islamic revolution and Islamic Republic of Iran is no longer the slogan of our masses alone but of all free men and strugglers.

The new imperialist U.S. plot will not succeed. Our people are lying in wait to abort and destroy it whatever the cost. The people and the great leader, the Imam Khomeyni, declare: Let all cries of anger fall on the head of the United States, the arch-Satan.

KUNA CITES QOTBZADEH ON COMMUNISTS IN COUNTRY

LD140838 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0738 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Apr (KUNA)--Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today warned that the communists are planning to take over power in Tehran and that they are trying to reach such a target by controlling the Islamic Republican Party which controls most of the government machinery.

In an interview published by AS-SIYASAH and its English-speaking sister paper THE ARAB TIMES, he said that the danger is not threatening Iran through the Islamic Republican Party "but from the communists who have infiltrated this group."

The Republican Party includes deputy religious men who worked with the Iranian spiritual leader, Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, to overthrow the former monarchy and who are now in control of the majority of the Islamic shurah council--the Majlis--and are very hostile to the Iranian president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and his followers who have a Western culture, a matter which led to a number of clashes between the two sides.

Qotbzadeh pointed out that the Republican Party has near control of a number of state departments and said that these departments have the first and final word. He said that he felt that the communists, through various means, are trying to isolate the moderates such as himself and Bani-Sadr, "and when they isolate us they will try to destroy us."

The former minister said that "the communists are exploiting the Islamic Republican Party for a purpose" and he added "they have a detailed plan, and the role being played by the Islamic revolutionary party is nothing but a part of a wider plan." He said that in Tehran alone the communists are spending $(?27) million weekly, which come from outside Iran. He did not say from where.

Qotbzadeh said that he and other moderates are trying to form (?a party) to confront [words indistinct] and that the moderates made a mistake by not thinking about forming such a party immediately after the victory of the Islamic revolution at the beginning of 1979.

He expressed his conviction that the regime, [word indistinct] parallel executive machinery in authority, will not last. He said that Iran is not being ruled only by the president and his followers, who control important departments such as oil, defense, finance and foreign affairs, but also by the Republican Party which imposes its control over other departments.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT SECRETARY GENERAL RESIGNS

LD132220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, Mr Mostafa Katira'i has resigned his post as secretary general of the country's administration and employment department and his resignation has been accepted by the prime minister.

The text of the prime minister's reply is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother engineer Mostafa Katira'i, secretary general of the country's administration and employment department, with an expression of my sincere gratitude for your services in this organization, I accept your resignation.

Hoping for your continued success in defending dear Islam and the realization of the aspirations of Iran's Islamic revolution, [signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

ARMY POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL OFFICIAL APPOINTED

LD112110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has appointed Hojjat ol-Eslam Safa'i as head of the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces' political and ideological department. The text of the directive issued by the nation's imam has been made available tonight to PARS:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Hajj Sheykh Gholamreza Safa'i, I appoint Your Excellency as head of the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces' ideological and political department. I hope you will proceed with the task of Islamicizing the armed forces in all fields and departments. I pray to God Almighty for Your Excellency's success. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 11 April 1981

AFP: RAFSANJANI SAYS IRAN CAN WITHSTAND LONG WAR

NC131728 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 13 Apr (AFP)--Iran can put up with the effects of a long war against Iraq, parliament's speaker, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, said here today.

The Iranian economy, he said, had adapted itself to the war, and the country possessed enough foreign currency to import whatever it needed.

The morale of Iranians was high, the "only weak point" being the refugee problem.

"If the burdens of the war are equitably shared out," he said, "we can resist for years," adding that a "massive offensive" by the Iranian Army would make the Iraqis "lost their balance."

He described as "rumors" reports that Saudi Arabia had offered to pay Iran war damages, and he accused "the majority of countries in the (Gulf) region" of "clandestinely giving military aid to Iraq."

"Our patience has its limits," he said.

IRAQI KURDS CAPTURE IRAQI MILITARY PERSONNEL

LD132220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Summary] Iraqi Kurds captured two Iraqi military vehicles and 16 Iraqi officers and NCO's. PARS reports from Sanandaj that Iraqi Kurds who blocked the (?Darvandikha) axis and the towns of (?Zereyeh) and Halabjah, stopped two Iraqi military vehicles and captured 2 officers and 14 NCO's. This report has been confirmed by informed officials at the joint operations headquarters of Kordestan and Sanandaj.

According to the same report, on 10 April Iraqi Kurds killed five Iraqi mercenaries and injured two others in the Sayyid Sadiq garrison in Iraq.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES ON BATTLES IN SOUTH, WEST

10 Apr Report

LD101816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Communique 464 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The struggle of the powerful combatants of Islam's army to crush and destroy the mercenary and aggressive enemy continues on all western and southern battlefronts and with each blow dealt by our fighting heroes on the shaking and disorganized army of the mercenary Saddam, the doomed hopes of world devourers and oppressors and their servants to defeat the Islamic revolution are dashed. During the past 24 hours, artillery and mortar fire were used on most battlefronts and our combatants achieved the following results:

A. Southern fronts:

1. As a result of artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the enemy positions on the Al-Faw-Basra axis, 1 observation post, 2 heavy machinegun positions and 1 vehicle belonging to the Iraqi Army were destroyed and 50 Iraqis were either wounded or killed.

2. The positions occupied by Iraqi soldiers in ('Abdoveyd) and (Al-Mekhraj) inside Iraqi territory came under heavy fire by our courageous units and heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy. In these operations at least two of Saddam's army personnel were killed and several were injured.

3. Along Arvand Rud there was an exchange of fire and a severe confrontation between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the enemy forces. Our combatants, using their fire power, succeeded in inflicting some damage and losses on the aggressors. In the Arvand Rud region, helicopters of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed 1 tank, 1 bulldozer and 5 trucks belonging to Saddam's army and killed 10 enemy personnel. One of our helicopters was slightly damaged by enemy fire but the pilot and the helicopter landed in the appropriate base unharmed.

4. Areas to the west of Khuninshahr, along Karun and (Sibah) and (Al-Mu'amir), were hit by the heavy artillery fire of the defenders of the Islamic revolution and in a series of battle operations considerable victories were gained on this front. In the occupied part of Khuninshahr, two ammunition depots, seven vehicles and two enemy positions were destroyed. In another operation, carried out with the support of the artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the use of heavy and light weapons against the positions and entrenchments held by the enemy in the occupied part of Khuninshahr, several Iraqi positions, the gathering points and one entrenchment received some damage.

5. On the Mahshahr-Abadan axis, the heroes of the Airborne Division and the combatants of the ground forces, in a series of operations, destroyed three enemy tanks and three vehicles and captured four Iraqi soldiers.

B. Western fronts:

1. Exchanges of artillery and mortar fire in Meymak, Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar between our forces and Saddam's aggressors continued and our courageous forces on these fronts succeeded in maintaining their fire superiority and inflicting casualties and logistic damage on the enemy. In Gilan-e Gharb, 5 Iraqi positions were set on fire, 8 of the invading soldiers were killed and 15 of them were wounded. On the Meymak front, two enemy ammunition depots, one mortar, two observation posts and four foxholes were destroyed.

2. In the Mehran region, our brave and heroic soldiers opened fire on enemy positions and killed about 20 personnel of the aggressive Iraqi Army.

3. Several Iraqi planes which appeared in the skies to the west of our country were forced to flee by our antiaircraft defenses before they were able to carry out their assignments.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

11 Apr Report

LD111846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Communique 465 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Combative and revolutionary compatriots of Iran: Some of the operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, fighting bravely against the aggressive enemy, and also the situation on the battlefronts over the past 24 hours are brought to your attention as follows:

Southern fronts:

1. In the Abadan region, the combative units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, opening artillery and mortar fire on the positions of the aggressive enemy, destroyed 2 106-mm guns, 3 trenches, 3 personnel assembly buildings and 2 tanks belonging to the enemy and killed or wounded about 25 Iraqi troops. On another front in the same region, the self-sacrificing rangers of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, opening accurate fire, destroyed seven tanks which were shooting at positions held by the forces of Islam. The enemy, which is unable to stand up against the forces of Islam, as on previous days, yesterday also shelled the cities of Dezful and Abadan and damaged several residences.

2. On the Darkhovin-Mahshahr axis, exchanges of fire have been going on between the two sides and the self-sacrificing forces of Islam managed to destroy one enemy gun and kill its crew.

3. Yesterday the combatants of the ground forces bravely pounded enemy positions in the region of Ahvaz and destroyed eight enemy tanks, one ammunition tent, three mortars and one personnel tent.

4. Yesterday, two Iraqi personnel joined the army of Islam in the region of Dezful and were welcomed.

Western fronts:

1. Exchanges of fire between the defenders of Islam and the aggressive enemy have also been continuing on the western fronts. In the region of Sumar, our forces destroyed several trenches and casualties were inflicted on their personnel.

2. On 10 April, in the region of Paveh, the devotees of Islam in their operations against the mercenary forces of Saddam inflicted losses and casualties on the Iraqis. There is no accurate information on their extent.

3. Yesterday, in the region of Miando'ab, as a result of clashes between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and assailants a large number of outlawed armed individuals were killed or wounded. Meanwhile, on 8 April, 9 of our brave brothers from the Ground Forces and 1 from the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran achieved the honor of martyrdom in defense of the Islamic homeland of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

12 Apr Report

LD121918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Communique 466 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Muslim and noble nation of Iran is hereby informed of the situation on the battlefronts in the past 24 hours and the activities of the self-sacrificing members of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic.

1. The western fronts: The exchange of artillery and heavy weapon fire in most of the western fronts, especially the Meymak, Kan-e Sakht, Konjancham and Malekshahi fronts, has continued and in Meymak the fire from our side killed five to seven enemy personnel.

On one of the fronts in Sumar the positions of the Iraqi forces came under heavy artillery and mortar fire from the ground forces and 3 ammunition trucks, 5 collective tents and 1 enemy ammunition dump were destroyed and about 120 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed or wounded.

On the Ilam front, due to the fire of the ground forces, six trenches and an enemy vehicle were destroyed.

The zealous gendarmerie personnel, with their mortar fire against enemy positions yesterday in Kan-e Sakht, were able to destroy four trenches and foxholes and an observation post of Saddam's mercenaries.

The fighters of the ground forces yesterday opened artillery and heavy weapon fire on Iraqi positions on the Marivan front and as a result, several vehicles and an enemy artillery unit were destroyed and a number of their personnel were killed or wounded.

2. The southern fronts: The exchange of artillery and heavy weapon fire continued between our forces and that of the enemy yesterday on fronts west of Dezful.

On these fronts, fighters of the ground forces were able to inflict considerable damage on the enemy using patrol units. Also, heavy artillery fire resulted in the halting of enemy activity and the killing of over 18 of Saddam's mercenaries, as well as the wounding of about 25.

On the Abadan fronts, the exchange of fire between our forces and the enemy forces continued yesterday, and at 1600, two enemy tanks were hit by the fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and were put out of action.

On other fronts in this area 5 tanks, 1 bulldozer, 2 106-mm guns, 1 mortar, 7 trenches and foxholes, as well as observation posts and 1 building where the enemy had gathered were destroyed by the artillery and heavy weapon fire of the fighters of the ground forces.

At 1030 yesterday Abadan came under artillery and heavy weapon fire from the enemy and a number of private houses and installations were damaged. There were some casualties.

The enemy positions in the occupied portion of Khuninshahr were under the fire of the self-sacrificing personnel of the navy and a number of trenches; and a building where the Iraqi mercenaries had gathered were set on fire and destroyed.

In operations on 10 April, the ground forces lost two of their personnel and the navy and the gendarmerie lost 1 martyr each.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

13 Apr Report

LD131744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Communique 467 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The activities of the self-sacrificing Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran over the past 24 hours are brought to your attention as follows:

1. In the Dezful area, the artillery units of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought enemy artillery, tanks, mortars and personnel under fire, halting their activities. During these operations, 11 enemy tanks were damaged, 2 ammunition dumps were blown up and 9 Iraqis were killed.

2. On the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, our forces were able to destroy eight bunkers, one tank, five buildings where Saddam's forces had gathered, two mortar positions, one fuel tank and on observation bunker.

3. Exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued between our combatants and Iraqi forces in the south and west of Susangerd, on the Karkheh Kur front, the Allaho Akbar heights and Hamidiyeh. In the Susangerd area, two of our brave patrol groups destroyed one machine-gun position of the aggressors, killing and injuring the personnel positioned there. They also brought one enemy vehicle under fire, killing eight of its passengers and injuring five of them.

4. Using heavy and light weapons, our combatants brought eveny positions in the occupied Khuninshahr area under fire, destroying one building where [Iraqi] personnel had gathered, and destroying a number of observation bunkers and killing a number of Iraqi personnsl

5. The residential areas of Abadan and Ahvaz were brought under the artillery and mortar fire of Saddam's mercenaries. As a result of mortar fire, loss of life and property was incurred.

6. The artillery and mortar fire of our forces in Kan-e Sakht, Konjancham, Malekshahi and the Meymak heights, and on enemy battery positions and their movements and deployment continued, inflicting losses and damages on them.

7. Ten Iraqi civilians surrendered themselves to the Baneh and Sar Dasht garrisons, asking the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran for asylum.

8. Four encroaching Iraqi MiG's appeared in the skies of Ilam region, but were forced to flee thanks to the reaction of our antiaircraft. Also, thanks to the antiaircraft fire, two encroaching enemy planes were forced to leave the airspace of Masjed-e Soleyman and flee Iran.

9. On 11 April five of the combatants of the Ground Forces and one of the heroes of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred on the battlefronts in the west and south of the country and gained eternal prosperity near Almighty God and His infinite mercy, and their proud families won eternal glory.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

KHUZESTAN COURT CANCELS PROSECUTOR APPOINTMENTS

LD122030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Khuzestan Revolution Court has made the following announcement to all those who have been appointed as shar' magistrates by the court in Khuzestan: As of the time of the broadcast of this communique, all appointments are cancelled and have no legality.

The revolution prosecutor's office in Abhar and Qaydar announced that, beginning 7 April, all the previously announced representatives of the Abhar revolution prosecutor's office have been disqualified and anyone operating as a representative of the prosecutor will be strongly prosecuted. According to this report, the law enforcement units may contact the prosecutor's office to obtain representation if necessary.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS 11,000 GUARDS HAVE BEEN FIRED

GF121905 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] It has been reported from Tehran that so far about 11,000 guards have been subject to purges and have been fired from the guards corps on charges of committing various crimes, misusing power and interfering in government affairs. The crimes of these 11,000 guards have been proven by evidence and documents submitted to the authorities of the regime--their crimes were so severe that their collaborating mullahs could not tolerate it. The number of guards the mullahs have found guilty shows the depth and extent of impurity in the vagabonds' corps.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS GUARDS, REFUGEES CLASH

NC101633 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Homeless Khuzestani refugees disarmed and killed two criminal mullahs and six mercenary guards near the Shiraz refugee camps. Reports from Shiraz indicate that during strong clashes between war refugees and some officials responsible for the camp, who had pocketed money from the assistance fund established by humanitarians, eight were killed and a number were injured. The reports state that early Monday morning a group of (?war) refugees attacked the living quarters of the mullahs and guards of the camp and disarmed them.

In the clash that followed, the mullahs responsible for the camp and a large number of [word indistinct] guards preferred to flee the camp when they saw the people's (?rage) and [word indistinct], leaving associates who had been taken by the refugees behind.

Reports from Ahvaz state that a few days ago war refugees in Khuzestan clashed with the criminal revolution guards and hanged a mullah and two guards who had surpassed the limit of oppression against the refugees.

Reports from Shiraz also indicate that following the clash between the revolution guards and refugees and the realization by Shiraz residents of the oppression inflicted upon the refugee compatriots by the revolution guards and the mullahs' cruelty toward the homeless children and women, the situation in Shiraz is tense and the people's rage toward the mullahs is very clearly felt.

Some time ago Khomeyni's Islamic guards attacked young children and old men and women (?in the Shiraz refugee camp).

RADIO IRAN REPORTS GUARDS MURDERED IN BABOL

NC101621 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Wednesday, at dawn, Babol patrol agents found the bodies of three revolution guards in one of the streets of the town. Reports from Babol indicate that these revolution guards had been (?clubbed to death). The following message was pinned to the breast of each one: In the rule of terror, the reply to (?death is death).

The people responsible for the murder of these three revolution guards have not yet been identified and no group has claimed responsibility for the killings.

NVOI: PALACE DWELLERS CONTINUE TO HATCH PLOTS

TA112028 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 April carried a commentary entitled: "The Palace Dwellers and Their Supporters--the Liberals--Are the Most Dangerous Foes of the Revolution." It stated that in a meeting with a group of slum dwellers Imam Khomeyni has once again declared his strong contempt for the palace dwellers and explained the role of these condemned elements on the eve of the revolution and after the victory of the revolution, saying that these people did not participate in the revolution and are now resorting to obstruction as much as possible. Even now, he added, it is the oppressed who are fighting in this imposed war.

As our dear compatriots are aware, this is not the first time the imam, while expressing his affection for the millions of toilers of the cities and villages, has spoken of the treacherous role of a group of palace dwellers, or, in other words, dependent capitalists, landowners and plunderous feudalists. In connection with this issue, a surprising and worrying fact for the true revolutionary forces is that some of Iran's government figures have still not drawn the necessary conclusions from the imam's statements. Some of the government figures, either willingly or unwillingly, have helped in strengthening the position of these elements with their statements and deeds.

As in the past, the palace dwellers are not sitting idle and, without paying the slightest heed to the extraordinary situation created in the country due to this imposed war, are still busy hatching plots and resorting to subversive activities and provocations, since the decisive victory of the Iranian Islamic Republican system was tantamount to putting an end to their plunderings and exploitations. The interests of the dependent capitalists and fuedals and their representatives--the liberals--have been endangered following the victory of the revolution. This plundering stratum of society sees its death in the popular and anti-imperialist revolution; this is why it is striving to return U.S. imperialism to Iran.

It is the duty of all the true forces of the revolution, whether religious or secular, as well as of government figures, to put an end to the compromising policy regarding the foes and opponents of the oppressed.

VOICE OF AL-QADISIYAH CARRIES NEW EXHORTATION

GF091006 (Clandestine) Ahvaz Voice of Al-Qadisiyah in Arabic 0733 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] This is the Voice of Al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz. Oh Arab citizens throughout Ahvaz. Oh heroes in the liberated territories. Oh strugglers inside the occupied Arab homeland. Oh you who are steadfast in the face of the oppressive Persian occupation. Oh you who are waiting to deal the fatal blow that will put an end to the last pocket of occupation and racist domination. Oh you who are determined to expel every foreigner from this pure Arab homeland:

From the Voice of Al-Qadisiyah in Ahvaz you have heard a ballad of your immortal victory. From the Voice of Al-Qadisiyah in Ahvaz you have heard about your forefathers and the stories of heroism forged by your sons and daughters today.

Let this voice be your guide along the path of revolution. Forward, so that the blood of our martyrs will not be in vain; so that the flame of revolution will continue to burn in the hearts of our children and women; so that the Arab cause will not be forgotten by our elderly, who hold on to the land and remember history; so that the heroic Iraqi Army, the army of the Arab knight Saddam Husayn, will advance along the path of liberating the land from one village to another and from one city to another, until the land of Ahvaz is liberated forever; and so that you brother Arab citizens will know that the land that was desecrated by Pahlavi will not be held by Khomeyni, that liberation is the inevitable fate of this land and that foreign occupation has gone for good.

Always listen to the Voice of Al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz, from inside our country in Ahvaz. The Voice of Al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz.

BRIEFS

GABONESE MINISTER DEPARTS--Tehran, 9 Apr (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The oil minister of Gabon, who had come to Tehran along with a delegation, left Tehran at 1830 yesterday after meeting with the oil officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Text] [Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 9 Apr 81 GF]